

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
 425-427 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.
 CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.
 FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
 THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
 New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
 Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
 St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bldg.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
 Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month
 Daily and Sunday.....\$7.50 per year
 Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
 Daily, without Sunday.....\$6.00 per year
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
 Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month
 Daily and Sunday.....\$8.50 per year
 Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
 Daily, without Sunday.....\$6.00 per year
 Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as
 second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
 for The Washington Herald.

TO THE PESSIMIST.

You think the world is not as fair
 A place as you would like to see it,
 And in the gloom of your despair
 You intimate you'd like to flee it?

A foolish plan—to turn your back
 As on the Desert of Sahara!
 Why don't you take the other tack
 And buckle down to make it fairer?

(Copyright, 1916.)

Just as it takes two belligerents to make a
 quarrel it takes two gentlemen to make a gentle-
 men's agreement.

An army of 679,000 men ought to be able to
 get an appropriation for that \$20,000,000 nitrate
 plant through Congress.

Lives sacrificed in automobile races have
 reached a heavy total. Just what has been gained
 by such contests is not apparent.

Col. Roosevelt plans to spend convention
 week in Chicago, so that an irresistible demand
 for a hero will find one right on the spot.

A Kansas pastor preached a sermon to a
 "congregation" composed of one man. If that
 one dodged the collection plate he may safely
 trust himself in a Billy Sunday tabernacle.

Yesterday was "Mothers' Day," and the sons
 and daughters who helped mother with her house-
 hold tasks were greatly outnumbered by those
 who confined their celebration of the day to the
 wearing of carnations.

Secretary McAdoo has resumed his efforts to-
 ward securing the enactment of the ship-purchase
 bill, though it would seem that his more urgent
 duty lies in the direction of getting more money
 into the Treasury.

The style committee of the National Suit,
 Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers in their annual
 convention decided that the short skirt will stay
 in style until fall. But not quite so short as
 Eve's were before the fall.

Somebody evidently is investing a lot of
 money on the chances of a hero getting a
 Presidential nomination that will not be accept-
 able unless it comes in response to the irresisti-
 ble demand of a whole people in heroic mood.

A correspondent at The Hague cabled that
 the submarine commander who destroyed the
 Sussex has been severely punished, but whether
 with the Iron Cross or with the Order of the
 Red Eagle that was conferred on Boy-Ed he
 fails to state.

Bryan says that in order to win in the No-
 vember election the Democratic party must
 "move toward peace" and thus win the votes of
 the peace element in the Republican party. Pres-
 umably he means, too, that his party must
 abandon preparedness, but that parade of 140,000
 persons in New York on Saturday would seem to
 indicate that Mr. Bryan has misjudged public
 sentiment again.

Seattle women's clubs are discussing the theory
 advanced by a visitor who spoke there recently
 that "educated, refined, cultured women should
 not be permitted to become mothers." When
 the women's clubs have agreed on what effect
 putting the theory into practice would have on
 education, refinement and culture they will be
 able to tackle with confidence the question of
 how it is to be done.

"Possibly the largest lesson for men in this
 war, as regards us, is that women know how to
 do man's work, and often better than men them-
 selves," says Mrs. Pankhurst. "English women
 are driving motor cars, are working in the fac-
 tories, on the farms, everywhere." But the
 chances are those pig-headed Englishmen will still
 refuse to believe that women know how to vote
 and will not give them the opportunity to
 prove it.

An extension of the income tax and taxes on
 inheritances and the manufacture of war mun-
 itions will be depended upon by the administration
 to supply the increased revenues that are neces-
 sary. The manufacturers will of course charge
 the amount of the tax to the purchasers of the
 munitions, so that as long as the war lasts the
 tax will be paid by the allies. But if a similar
 addition is made to the price of munitions sold
 to the United States government it is difficult to
 see how the Treasury will benefit.

"If the world cannot organize against war,"
 says Sir Edward Grey; "if war must go on, then
 all the nations can protect themselves hence-
 forth only by using whatever destructive agencies
 they can invent, till the resources and inventions
 of science end by destroying the humanity they
 were meant to preserve." And the present con-
 flict seems to indicate that not even a start can
 be made in the direction of organization against
 war until the results of Germany's years of in-
 vention and accumulation of destructive agencies
 can be overcome.

The New Army Bill.

As a measure of tentative preparedness, the
 army reorganization bill as agreed to by the
 conferees of the House and Senate so far
 exceeds expectation as to almost disarm adverse
 criticism. As compared with the Hay bill, which
 passed the House, it is almost perfection itself.
 With the exception of a very few defects copied
 from the Hay bill or adopted at the dictation
 of the White House or to conciliate the National
 Guard it appears to be a well-balanced, common-
 sense measure of partial military preparedness.
 It offers a solid, broad framework upon which
 the land forces of the country may be built to
 adequate proportions and necessary efficiency,
 providing the people of the country are willing
 to make one last attempt to vindicate the mili-
 tary system the bill represents—that is the vol-
 unteer system. If the volunteer system proves
 unworkable under the bill agreed to by the
 conferees, the country may come to a realization,
 at which every other great power has long since
 arrived, and which every lesson of our own his-
 tory emphasizes, that the volunteer system is
 undemocratic, ill-balanced, unworkable and dan-
 gerous.

The conference agreement in substance is the
 bill prepared by Chairman Chamberlain and his
 colleagues of the Senate Military Affairs Com-
 mittee. It contains the only provision which may
 reasonably be expected to make the volunteer
 system a success—the shortening of enlistment
 terms and the making of enlistments more at-
 tractive to a larger class of young men in the
 country. It increases the size of the professional
 army to the high point to which increased en-
 listments may reasonably be expected to bring it.
 In many respects it overcomes the tremendous
 favoritism which the Hay bill sought to perpe-
 trate.

Chairman Hay, of the House conferees ap-
 parently had staked his entire bill on the Na-
 tional Guard's demand that the volunteer army
 provision of the Senate bill be eliminated. By
 consenting to this, Chairman Chamberlain pro-
 cured the acceptance of practically all the re-
 mainder of his bill. This was good trading, be-
 cause at best the volunteer army plan was ex-
 perimental, and there is nothing experimental or
 uncertain about a soldier who has been trained
 professionally, either as a commissioned officer
 or as an enlisted man, in Uncle Sam's military
 establishment.

The bill provides that the increases to a mini-
 mum strength of 160,000 men shall be made in
 five annual increments, but permits the President
 the discretion of making the increase at one time
 if he believes the situation warrants. It might
 be suggested here that it takes long enough to
 train a soldier; it takes infinitely longer to train
 his officers, and the less training the soldier has,
 the more his officer needs to inspire fighting
 confidence and morale. Therefore, President Wilson
 could not do better than to call for the in-
 crease in officers as rapidly as proper candidates
 can be developed, whether he increases the num-
 ber of enlisted men in excess of the requirements
 of the annual increments or not.

Time only will demonstrate whether the pro-
 vision that the President shall have the selection
 of the site for a government nitrate plant is in
 good faith or not. There are many who believe
 that this provision, dictated by the President after
 the House had twice refused it, represents not
 altogether an abstract interest in military pre-
 paredness, and that a great big political debt
 was paid when President Wilson induced the
 House last Monday to reverse its twice-tried at-
 titude and accept a form of nitrate plant proposal.
 The country owes a debt of gratitude to Sen-
 ator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, rank-
 ing Republican member of the House committee,
 to virtually all of Senator Chamberlain's col-
 leagues on the Senate committee, and to a few
 additional members of the House committee.

The Case of Wolf von Igel.

Pending determination of the status in this
 country of Wolf von Igel, the German who was
 arrested and whose papers were seized in New
 York, the Department of Justice has forbidden
 the United States attorney's office in New York
 to make use of the papers as evidence in prosecu-
 tions. The case is a most extraordinary one.
 There is every reason to believe that Von Igel's
 papers contain evidence against him and others of
 conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United
 States if not to commit crimes of violence, and
 the German Ambassador has claimed for Von Igel
 the immunities accorded to an attaché of a
 foreign embassy; that is that he may not be ar-
 rested nor his property seized. If the Ambassa-
 dor's contention prevails, obviously responsibility
 for all of Von Igel's actions would be placed upon
 the German government; and if there is proof
 that those actions were of a nature hostile to
 the United States this government, in view of the
 offenses of Boy-Ed and Von Papen, two other
 representatives of Germany, would hardly content
 itself by merely sending Von Igel home. Nothing
 short of the expulsion of every representative of
 the German government now in Washington would
 meet the situation, even though Count von Bern-
 storff might set up the contention that the United
 States government should not take cognizance of
 evidence, illegally seized, of conspiracy against it.
 It looks very much as though the Ambassador, from a
 diplomatic standpoint, made a mistake in stand-
 ing sponsor for Von Igel. Once the evidence came
 into possession of the United States it became
 certain that it would be given full consideration
 for whatever it was worth, no matter what status
 was accorded to Von Igel.

Connecting Nerve of Allied Powers.

Referring to the landing of Russian troops
 in France, the Spanish journal El Liberal, says:
 "We see here the action of the greatest force of
 this war—the British fleet. Its silence and in-
 visibility have induced many to believe it in-
 active. But it is the great connecting nerve of
 the allied powers. Thanks to it there are Eng-
 lish soldiers in France, French and English sol-
 diers in Saloniki, and now Russians in France.
 By it the German fleet is shut up and reduced
 to impotence. The exploits of German subma-
 rines appear child's play when one thinks of
 their powerlessness to prevent these gigantic
 movements of troops over the world's seas.
 The safety and order and promptness with
 which these vast movements of troops and equip-
 ment from India, Australia and Canada, as well
 as the British Isles have been made, to say
 nothing of the shipments from Russia to France,
 are among the marvels of this marvelous war."

Newspapers in Public Schools.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

The agitation for the introduction of news-
 papers into public schools ought to be encouraged.
 It should be noted, however, that the plan is no
 great innovation. Already in many schools where
 there are progressive teachers, passages from
 newspapers are read aloud and discussed. In
 this way pupils are trained to take an interest
 in public events. They are also taught how to
 read newspapers. For wholesome newspaper read-
 ing is something of an art.

We all know people who don't really know
 how to read newspapers. There are those who
 read chiefly for the sensational gossip. Many
 women would never read newspapers at all if
 there were no murders published or no news of
 a sensational character. Others, chiefly men,
 read for the sports. Then there are those who
 read for the sake of gleaming the items in the
 society columns. I used to know a poor old
 woman in New York City who was one of the
 greatest living authorities on the subject of
 "American aristocracy." All her information about
 the Astors and the Vanderbilts and the people
 of that kind she had gathered from her news-
 paper reading. It provided her daily romance.

Many newspaper readers would be far better
 off if they never saw a newspaper. Not that
 the newspapers are so bad. It is simply that the
 readers carefully pick out what is either unwhole-
 some or of no account.

There are comparatively few persons who read
 the newspapers with anything like system, or with
 a view to real profit.

Sometimes it seems to me that people get
 their chief comfort in newspaper reading from
 criticizing newspapers. Most of the people I
 know take great pleasure in this practice. They
 speak as if they could run newspapers much
 better than any newspaper was ever run. As a
 rule, by the way, they are among the most
 voracious of all newspaper readers.

If newspapers were not inexpensive, if the
 reading were not so widespread, we should all,
 I think, be far more impressed than we are now
 by the marvel of newspapers. For newspapers
 are among the greatest marvels of the world.
 They illustrate, imperfectly, it is true, but clearly,
 what wonders can be performed by co-operation.

Newspapers are essentially co-operative insti-
 tutions. They stand for the co-operation of the
 whole world in reflecting itself for the instruction
 and the entertainment of mankind.

There are few things in life more entertain-
 ing than the news, the real news, the vital hap-
 penings of the day all the world over. If we
 could secure reports of these happenings just as
 they occurred, and if we could realize these hap-
 penings in all their bearings, we should find them
 far more interesting than the latest trivial or
 salacious gossip.

It is because the news is so seldom adequately
 presented that it is not nearly so interesting as
 it ought to be.

We should remember that no matter how
 disjointed or broken the news may seem to be,
 it never is, in truth, either broken or disjointed.
 Nothing ever happens without a cause behind it
 or a long chain of causes. The sensational news
 that seems to us inexplicable, the news that we
 call revolutionary, is a long time preparing. More-
 over, a sensational event seldom occurs without
 being prophesied. We look back and recall that
 this man or that man uttered a warning.

I hope that newspaper reading will become
 universal in schools. It will teach young people
 how to glean from a newspaper and how to es-
 tablish in their minds the continuity that lies in
 the very nature of news. It will help to make
 geography a live subject. It will make the pupils
 realize that in the countries so remote as to seem
 almost unreal human life is going on just as it
 goes on at home, with the same inexorable moral
 law at work underneath.

Best of all, systematic newspaper reading will
 train school children to make exactions of news-
 papers. It will tend to develop a more intelli-
 gent and a more discriminating reading public.

When newspapers are brought into the schools
 it will be interesting to see which newspapers
 are read and which newspapers are not read. It
 will become a credit for a newspaper to be placed
 in the hands of the pupils and a discredit for the
 newspaper to be rejected from the schools.

There will surely be no room in schools for
 those newspapers that devote many columns of
 space to scandal mongering. But there will be
 plenty of room for those newspapers that strive
 to present with truth and accuracy the vital news
 of the world.

Some Things That Are "Obvious."

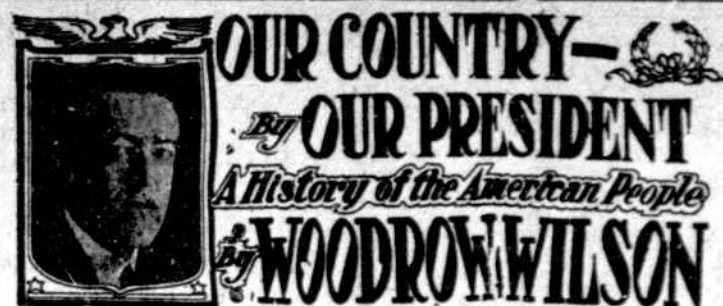
It will be a different convention with no Mas-
 sachusetts delegates jumping up in their seats and
 yelling, and no Gov. Johnson, red in the face,
 making himself conspicuous. The prospect of
 harmony does not please the Democratic ob-
 servers, but it increases every day.
 In the opinion of the Courant knocking Mr.
 Roosevelt is not a wise policy at this time. It
 is obvious that the Republican convention will
 not nominate him. It is obvious, too, that the
 Republicans will have an easier campaign if
 Roosevelt is with them than if he is against them.
 He is on record as declaring that the first con-
 sideration in 1916 is to beat Wilson and get a
 steady administration that commands the re-
 spect of the country. Goaded him into an in-
 dependent candidacy is evidently to be a part of
 the Democratic policy. Leave it there and let
 the Republicans get together.—Hartford Courant.

Favorite Quotations of Famous Men.

President Wilson: "Millions for defense—
 and an adequate appropriation for stenographers
 and stationery."
 Kaiser Wilhelm: "If 'tVerdun when 'tVerdun,
 then 'twere well 'tVerdun quickly."
 Secretary Lansing: "Marking time, marking
 time, in a sort of German rhyme."
 Theodore Roosevelt: "Infirm of purpose, give
 me the hat!"
 William J. Bryan: "He who fights—then
 disappears—may live to lecture many years."
 Justice Hughes: "Better four years in the
 White House than a cycle of S. J."
 Henry Ford: "Fords rush in where autos fear
 to tread."—From Life.

Lorimer and the Colonel.

Former Senator Lorimer's announcement that
 he will again be a candidate for the United
 States Senate from Illinois need occasion no sur-
 prise. And it is a safe bet that if he should
 succeed in this ambition and Theodore Roosevelt
 should become President, "the blonde boss"
 would be one of his most loyal supporters. Thus
 would all guilty stains be washed away, and
 "Billy" would take his place among the good
 bosses. As a method of political salvation there
 is nothing quite equal to the case-hardened sin-
 ner's waving of the Roosevelt banner.—Phila-
 delphia Record.



THE DEADLOCK OF THE HOUSES.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through
 The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.)
 (Copyright, 1916, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which
 impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

The first Speaker of the war time, Mr.
 Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, was a
 man cast for the role of leader, quick,
 aggressive, confident alike in opinion and
 in purpose, a thorough partisan, and
 yet honest and open and ready for re-
 sponsibility, a man who could use the
 committees for mastery; and Mr. Schuyler
 Colfax, who succeeded him, in the
 second years of the war time, was
 equally well qualified to keep the man-
 agement of the House in hand, his good
 nature and easy tact being as influential
 as his confident initiative in keeping leg-
 islation to the point he had marked out.

Both men acted in close co-operation
 with Mr. Stevens and the other chief
 masters of the majority upon the floor.
 The conferees of a few men decided
 always what the composition of com-
 mittees should be, the course of leg-
 islation, the time and part allotted to
 debate.

The necessity for action was constantly
 pressing upon Congress throughout those
 anxious years; no man ventured to stand
 long in the way of the public business,
 and by the time the war was over the
 House had been converted into a most
 efficient instrument of party rule.

Mr. Johnson learned what the mastery
 was, how spirited, how irresistible; Gen-
 eral Grant looked to its leaders for in-
 itiative in affairs.

The Speaker and the little group of
 party managers drew out him for
 counsel were henceforth to be in no small
 part the framers of the policy of the
 government.

The change was for a long time not
 observed by the country at large, be-
 cause the two parties each other out
 in the houses and neither could take com-
 munity of affairs.

For fourteen years (1876-1890) neither
 party during any one session controlled
 the House for more than a few days, ex-
 cept for a brief space of two years (1881-
 1883) when the Republicans, with a Re-

publican President in the chair, had, by
 the use of the Vice President's casting
 vote in the Senate, a majority of a single
 vote in the House.

So scant a margin was not a margin of
 power, and the Speaker happened for the
 nonce to be of the older type, not cast
 for leadership.

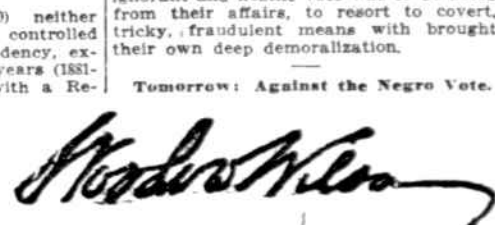
That long deadlock of the houses was
 made in the law passed in support of
 the mere postponement of a full applica-
 tion of the new methods of party
 leadership and legislative management.
 So long as it lasted no change could be
 made in the law passed in support of
 Republican supremacy and negro suf-
 frage in the South.

The country had turned away from the
 Republicans, as the elections to the
 House showed, after every two years,
 but the majority of the nation and the
 majority of the States were by no means
 one and the same, and the Senate came
 only for a little while into the hands of
 the Democrats, while a Republican Pres-
 ident was in the chair. Democratic ma-
 jorities, accordingly, did not avail to re-
 peal the "Force Acts" and the federal
 law for the supervision of elections which
 put the southern political leaders in
 danger of the federal courts and kept
 men of the President's appointment at
 the polls in the South to act in behalf
 of the negroes and the Republican man-
 agers.

Though the white men of the South
 were at last in control of their state
 governments, federal law still held them
 off from excluding negroes from the ex-
 ercise of the suffrage by any fair or
 open method which should set aside with-
 out breach of law what reconstruction
 had done.

They were driven, if the incubus of that
 ignorant and hostile vote was to be lifted
 from their affairs, to resort to covert,
 tricky, fraudulent means which brought
 their own deep demoralization.

Tomorrow: Against the Negro Vote.



The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published
 in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

Although the army experts are not
 ready to give their opinion upon the re-
 organization bill as agreed to in the con-
 ference, the preliminary statement given
 out by the conferees indicates that Con-
 gress has at last adopted a military pol-
 icy which amounts to real preparedness
 as far as the regular army is concerned.
 Mr. Johnson learned what the mastery
 was, how spirited, how irresistible; Gen-
 eral Grant looked to its leaders for in-
 itiative in affairs.

Even under the terms of the bill it
 will be years before the army is raised
 to its authorized strength. This feature
 is not highly objectionable to the Gen-
 eral Staff although under present con-
 ditions the military authorities are of the
 opinion that it should be made in three in-
 crements. Less than three increments
 would lower the standard of efficiency of
 the regular army and would be a war
 measure.

The bill as agreed to gives the army
 what the General Staff terms a proper
 organization. It creates divisions which
 are the fighting units of a modern army.
 If the regular army was put in the field
 against one of the great powers, the first
 step would be to divide the army into
 divisions. At present the country does
 not possess the necessary force to orga-
 nize complete divisions. It is true that
 the strength authorized by the bill
 does not provide for sufficient number
 of men for divisions at war strength but
 it gives the army the necessary founda-
 tion upon which an efficient force can
 be built. The War College in discussing
 this feature of army legislation says:

"The smallest unit in the army in which
 all of the various arms are found
 represented in modern armies is one of
 approximately 20,000 men, called the in-
 fantry division in our field service regu-
 lation. For the proper and efficient strat-
 egy of the army it is necessary to have
 divisions of various sizes, including
 their supply, certain general officers,
 and a technical and administrative staff,
 adjutant, inspector, judge advocate,
 quartermaster, and ordnance officers are
 added to assist the commanding general.
 All these various staff officers are neces-
 sary cogs in the wheel."

"Just as an operating division of a
 railroad system requires directing officials
 to train, operate, and maintain the train-
 ing, operating, and maintenance person-
 nel, signals, operators, and telegraphers,
 in order to keep the several
 trains running safely and without con-
 fusion for the purpose of moving the
 traffic the object for which railroads are
 maintained, so also in modern armies the
 function of all staff officers and auxiliary
 arms is to contribute to the main object
 of the army—to assist the infantry in
 defeating the enemy."

With an adequate organization for the
 regular army the military question re-
 maining for the country and Congress
 to solve is the securing of a force of
 trained citizen soldiers to be called into
 service in the event of war. The regular
 army according to the views of the Gen-
 eral Staff should be kept at a high state
 of efficiency so that it could be used
 for an emergency such as exists in Mex-
 ico. For small wars or expeditions like
 that in Mexico the citizen soldiers should
 not be called into service. The calling
 out of the entire National Guard for
 service in Mexico will interfere seriously
 with the business of the country. Many
 of the National Guardsmen cannot af-
 ford to spend a year or so in Mexico. It
 will be a hardship to them which they
 should not be called upon to bear.

At the end of five years, under the
 terms of the bill now pending in Con-
 gress the regular army could take care
 of the Mexican situation if it were raised
 to war strength. Two hundred and fifty
 thousand efficient troops could handle the

Mexican situation without calling busi-
 ness men and laboring men who are now
 in the National Guard away from their
 employment. To existence of the regular
 army at the strength provided for in the
 new bill would really be a matter of econ-
 omy to the country.

In the event of war the regular army
 would be used to hold back an invad-
 ing force until the citizen soldiers
 could be called out organized and
 trained. On this account the general
 staff has urged that the regular army
 should have a reserve by which it
 could be raised to a force of 400,000
 or 500,000 troops. This is what is
 termed the first line of troops.

Another function of the regular
 army is its use as a model and a
 training for the citizen soldiers.
 Not only the officers and non-com-
 missioned officers of the regular
 army but the different organizations
 of it should be employed in training
 the citizen soldiers. The training of
 the regular army makes military sci-
 ence their profession and keeps pace with
 the development of the science of war-
 fare in other countries. For this reason
 the bill very wisely provides for an
 increase in the strength of the regu-
 lar staff of the army, the chief
 function of which is to perfect the or-
 ganizations of the regular army and to
 prepare plans for the creation of an
 efficient reserve of citizen soldiers.

Practically all that is now being
 toward creating a force of citizen
 soldiers is the pension for the National
 Guard. There is provision to en-
 courage the development of the
 citizen soldiers by training camps.
 The idea, but all the money that is spent
 in this direction does not give the
 country a dependable force of reserve.

Under the National Guard provision the
 State are authorized to raise between
 five and ten million citizen soldiers.
 A provision which the framers of the bill
 declare authorizes the Federal govern-
 ment to draft the National Guardsmen,
 but the constitutionality of this is ques-
 tioned. Even admitting that the National
 Guardsmen could be called into service
 this will not give the country over 500,
 000 or 600,000 partially trained reserves.
 In a war with a great power, Congress
 will be called upon to think in millions.
 Even if the fondest hopes of the advo-
 cates of the National Guard legislation
 are realized, still the country will be
 far from possessing anything like an
 adequate force of trained citizen soldiers.

Students of military questions are now
 calling attention to the fact that China
 and the United States are the only coun-
 tries that are depending upon paid sol-
 diers for national defense. England has
 been forced to abandon the military sys-
 tem which this country is now depend-
 ing upon and it is not probable that it
 ever will return to it after the experience
 of the European war.

SCORES PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Rev. McKim Declares Sword is
 Symbol of Justice.

In a sermon last night, Rev. Randolph
 H. McKim, rector of the Church of the
 Epiphany, repeated the doctrine of
 "peace at any price," but at the same
 time declared war and militarism or the
 settlement of international differences
 with the